

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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Volume XXXIX.....No. 282

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 24 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.PARK THEATRE.
Broadway between Twenty-first and Twenty-second
streets.—GILDED AGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M.
Mr. John T. Raymond.BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—
FAIRY CIRCLE; OR, CON CAROLAN'S DREAM, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Barney
Williams.WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway.—PARTS FOR LIFE, at 8 P. M.; closes at
10:30 P. M. Mr. H. J. Montague.NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE
JULIET, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. The Kirby
Family.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—BILLY OF THE
KITHMOOR, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. The Voss
Family. THE HANGING OF THE GRASS and THE
CUT-UP, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Fanny Davison,
Miss Sara Jewett, Louis J. J. Charles, Charles Fisher.ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street between Broadway and Fifth avenue.—
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Dan Bryant.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 25 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-third street.—NEGRO
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
Third avenue between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth
streets.—EXHIBITION.COLOSSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirty-third street.—PARIS BY
NIGHT, at 8:30 P. M. and 7:45 P. M.WOODS' MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—IDLEWILD, at 8 P. M.;
closes at 10:30 P. M. UNDER THE GASLIGHT, at
8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. E. L. Davenport.OLYMPIA THEATRE.
No. 224 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.NEW YORK CIRCUS.
Fifth avenue and Forty-ninth street.—At 8 P. M. and
5 P. M.ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Irving place.—BARRER OF SEVILLE, at 8 P. M.; closes
at 10 P. M. Miss Evelyn Donahue.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
PRITZ, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Jos. K. Emmet.

QUINTUPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, October 11, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be clear or partly
cloudy.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Prices of stocks
opened lower than at the preceding close, but
recovered and developed more or less of
strength. Gold was firm at 110 a 110½—the
last being the closing figure.THE INDIAN COMMISSION, which has just
held a session in this city, reports progress,
and congratulates its friends on the success of
its missionary operations.SECRETARY ROBESON at Paterson, N. J., last
night asserted that the President had no idea
of a third term. Why should not the Presi-
dent say this? It is not Mr. Robeson's
opinion that will satisfy the country.FIGHTING THE AIR.—The liberal republicans
are still, here and there, going through the
motions of a regular party organization, with-
out making any nominations. They come forward,
face the footlights, saw the air
and adjourn.CHINA has at last taken active steps to build
her long projected telegraphs. Our corre-
spondence from Poochow shows the spirit of
prejudice which so long prevented this inno-
vation, and the military causes which have
compelled the Chinese to reluctantly yield
their prejudices.AN AGED JEW was yesterday brought before
the Police Court, charged with having pulled
a handful of hair from the head of a servant
girl. The damsel exhibited the locks as proof,
and they were prof, but not of her state-
ment. The severed hair was black, while
that upon her head was fair. The "Rape of
the Lock" was in this case more satirical than
Pope's, and the suit seems to have been a very
wiggid conspiracy.THE CENTRAL NEW YORK FAIR, at Utica, is
now in the full tide of successful operation,
and so successful is it in contributors and
visitors (Governor Dix dropped in yesterday)
that the managers may truthfully say—
No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
But the whole boundless continent is ours.THE ARREST of a band of counterfeiters in
the West has led to the discovery of some of
their accomplices in this city who have been
boldly circulating worthless imitations of the
"best currency in the world" for months.
This singular story is told in our columns to-
day, and will give sober, moral people a
glimpse of the world of crime by which they
are unconsciously surrounded. The funny
tale of Mr. Cameron's adventures in search of
the "queer" is a fitting accompaniment of the
more serious offence.YACHTING AND BOATING EVENTS are com-
mon on our rivers now, and we give reports
of those which have recently occurred or are
soon to come. Among the first is the race be-
tween the Magic and Comet, which takes
place next Tuesday, for the Commodore's
Challenge Cup, and full descriptions of the
two fine schooners are published. An
exciting contest between the Onida and
Bayonne crews, in which the former was vic-
torious; the races at Oyster Bay, the coming
Yale fall regatta, the match yesterday for the
New England championship, and the miniature
races at Prospect Park Lake, are some of the
events recorded in the Herald to-day.

Spare Us a Campaign of Slander.

We regret to notice that many of the party
journals of the interior of the State, both re-
publican and democratic, are trying to con-
duct the present canvass on the old war
system of assailing the moral integrity and
personal honor of the opposing candidates.
There was never a political canvass in which
this debasing species of tactics had so little
excuse. Its ignoble absurdity is more appa-
rent here in New York, where both candidates
for Governor are well known, than it can be
in the rural towns. General Dix and Mr.
Tilden are our fellow townsmen, who have
gone in and out before us for many years. If
we have any virtuous citizens among us these
two gentlemen deserve to stand in the fore-
most rank of those who have earned a solid
title to public esteem. We cannot doubt that
they respect each other in the same measure
that they are respected by all just-minded
men in this community. If Mr. Tilden were
not a competing candidate for the same
office and were asked what republican would
make the best Governor for the interests of
the State, we have no doubt that he would
name General Dix. And, on the other hand,
if the same question were put to General Dix
as to what democrat would make the purest
and wisest Governor if he could be elected,
there is as little doubt that he would name
Mr. Tilden. However much these two gentle-
men may differ in personal popularity and
magnetic qualities, they are equally entitled
to recognition as upright and public-spirited
citizens. The shafts of vulgar calumny will
fall harmless at the feet of either. Such is the
opinion of this community, and the people of
the city where both have so long resided are
better judges of their character than the hot-
headed partisans of the rural districts.

Mr. Tilden is assailed by the rural republican
organ for his course at the outbreak of the
civil war and for the pay he received as a
member of the Constitutional Convention of
1867. Both heads of accusation are sheer base-
ness and folly. At the beginning of the war
there was reasonable ground for difference of
opinion, and Mr. Tilden's course may have
been as patriotic, if not as popular, as that of
men who were more prompt to surrender old
opinions. The charge about his pay as a
member of the Constitutional Convention is
pitiful. It is simply preposterous to arraign
a gentleman of Mr. Tilden's wealth, generosity
and public spirit for taking the legal pay
which other members received for service in
the Constitutional Convention. It is not pos-
sible that a man of his standing would sell
his integrity at any price, much less for the
beggary pay of an honorary position like
that of member of a convention charged with
the duty of revising the constitution of the
State. And the accusations which the rural
democratic organs make against Governor Dix
are equally incredible to their intelligence
and manliness. It is pretended that he made
improper gains in his position as President of
the Union Pacific Railroad. No fair-minded
citizen believes that this charge has any
foundation. This contemptible and pitiable
way of managing a political canvass deserves
the reprobation of all honorable men. Much
as General Dix and Mr. Tilden may differ in
other advantages for popular favor, there is
no difference of opinion in this community,
where both are so well known, as to their in-
tegrity and high sense of pecuniary honor.
There is a disgusting moral baseness in dis-
torting and discrediting facts to make strained
inferences against the personal character of
either. They are both citizens of whom the
city of New York has long been justly proud,
and the community which has had the best
opportunities for knowing them will scorn
every electioneering lie invented against
either.

The actual effect of these efforts at defama-
tion is to excite the renewed zeal of friends.
No party cares to see its leaders sacrificed,
and the people are chary of the fame of their
statesmen. General Grant, in his inaugural
address on entering upon his second term,
alluded with a sentiment of pride, which was
criticized at the time, but was not altogether
unjustifiable, to that re-election as a vindica-
tion of his character from personal assaults.
He had been assailed with unusual acrimony
his motives, his administration, the lead-
ing events of his career, his justly earned
fame had been assailed, and, although ad-
mitted by the general opinion of the United
States and of other nations to be our first sol-
dier and citizen, the effort of his enemies was
to degrade and belittle him. The result was
his triumphant and astonishing success. The
common sense of the country, its desire for
fair play and the natural reluctance to see its
most conspicuous citizen overturned and
thrown into the dust like a common felon, all
arose in a protest against the injustice with
which he had been treated. This result is
natural to a free and generous people.
Something like it was seen in Washington's
time, but more noticeably in the time of Jef-
ferson, who was held up to reprobation as a
paragon of all the vices—as everything from
a libertine to a Jacobin. The foul miasma of
slander died away, and the resplendent fame
of these illustrious men remained. The same
effort was made against Henry Clay, who was
criticized as a gambler and a coward; and
John Quincy Adams, who was publicly
assailed as the partner of Clay in his
vices and his schemes. Andrew
Jackson was held up to scorn
as the enemy of his country's honor and
credit—a murderer and duelist. But he
maintained an influence in American politics
that made him while living the most powerful
of men, and has given his name a spell that
still lingers in the traditions of our politics.

We might crowd these columns with illu-
strations of this character. Our history is
pregnant with them, and we cannot too ear-
nestly apply them to our canvass in New York.
Whether Mr. Tilden is relatively a strong or
a weak candidate is a question quite apart
from his personal probity as a man. If the
democratic party had nominated Mr. O'Connor
instead of Mr. Tilden such a step would have
been open to grave objections on the score
of political expediency, but any reckless journal which
should have impugned Mr. O'Connor's character
would have deserved the loathing execration
of the community. In popular estimation
Mr. O'Connor was as wrong as wrong could
be in his sentiments relating to the war, but
in spite of this he is one of the most esteemed
and revered of our fellow citizens, one of the
brightest ornaments of public and private life.
His weakness as a candidate would not

warrant the faintest breath of unkind im-
putation, and there is no honorable man in
New York who would not resent any insinua-
tion against him. We allude to Mr. O'Connor
as the most striking illustration we could give
of the discriminations which just men practise
between the strength of a candidate and the
personal merits of a man. We detest and
execrate vulgar partisan attacks on either
General Dix or Mr. Tilden, and would fain
hope that a canvass in which the two leading
candidates are so entirely above reproach may
be lifted into a higher region of political dis-
cussion.

The Tammany Nominations.

As we predicted in the Herald, the Tam-
many Convention assembled at the Wigwam
yesterday and nominated Mr. Wickham for
Mayor and Jimmy Hayes for Register. John
Kelly was present, and our reporter assures
us that the illustrious bosom friend was "very
enthusiastically greeted." We do not observe
that Mr. Morrissey, the other bosom
friend, and forming with Kelly the
Siamese Twins of the now ring, was
present. If so the historian does
not celebrate the enthusiasm his presence
inspired. Augustus Schell made a docile,
harmless speech, which was remarkable from
the fact that he told the Convention it had
"assembled to place candidates in nomina-
tion." Mr. Schell is a Chesterfield in his
courtesy, and could not be expected to say
that the Convention had nothing to do with
it, and that John Kelly had arranged it all
beforehand. There were some little difficulties
about organization, but none of a serious
character. Mr. Clinton nominated Mr. Wick-
ham for Mayor. Captain Isaiah Byrnes, one of
the old warhorses, made an effort to substitute
John Kelly as a candidate, but our Caesar put
away the diadem. There was immense en-
thusiasm over the suggestion, but here it
ended. The nominations were made "by
acclamation."

So the canvass opens. Tammany is simply
the echo of the wishes of a small and insatiate
ring of politicians under Kelly, just as it was
under Tweed. Tammany, which was to be
a reformed representative body, registers
the decrees of Kelly just as it regis-
tered the decrees of Tweed. The question
remains, "What are the democrats in New
York disposed to do about it?" One comfort
is, that the nominations are not much worse.
For this much we thank John Kelly. But it
would not surprise us if the action of the
"bosom friend" Convention cost Tilden thou-
sands of votes in the State.

Pulpit Topics To-Day.

The bishops and clergy of the Protestant
Episcopal Church now in Convention in this
city will occupy many, if not all, of the pul-
pits of the denomination in this city and vic-
inity. Most of the bishops will present the
claims of the Church missions, both home
and foreign, but Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana,
will speak in Trinity church on "Men and
their Relations to the Church," and Bishop Be-
dell, of Ohio, will preach a memorial sermon
on the life and services of Bishop Auer, late
Missionary Bishop of Cape Palmas, West
Africa. Dr. Ewer will repeat a sermon on
the "Co-existence of High and Low Church
Views in the Church."

The Methodist pulpit is represented by Mr.
Terry, who will speak about "Wise Master-
Building" and "Keeping of the Good Wine
to the Last," and Mr. Corbit, who will look
into the empty tomb of Christ and proclaim
his resurrection, and Dr. Deems, who will
show up the "Folly of Complaining."

The Baptists will be represented by Mr.
Hawthorne, who will speak of "Happiness
Makers" and the "Visits of the Three Marys to
the Cross;" by Mr. Kennard, who will represent
the "Living God as the Saviour of All Men;"
by Mr. MacArthur, who will indicate
the advantages to be gained by burden-bearing,
and will illustrate the power of divine
grace over such a heart as that of Paul, the
persecutor, and by Dr. Fulton, who will set
forth in glowing colors the sin that threatens
the social and religious life of our people,
and show the importance of it being known
on which side every man is and under what
banner he fights.

The Presbyterians will have a sermon on
the significance of infant baptism, by Mr.
Harris, of Woodbury, N. J.; on the Taber-
nacle and its contents, by Mr. Paynter, of
Springfield, Ill., and by Mr. Rossier, who
will speak of the "Eternity of Right" and
"The Position of Demetrius the Silversmith
in Modern Church Worship."

The Congregationalists have a lively rep-
resentative in Mr. Hopworth, who will lay
down some rules of order for the great army
of the Lord ere they march forth this winter
against the hosts of the world and sin, and
will encourage them in their warfare so that
no man may lose his crown. The mis-
cellaneous pulpits of the city and vicinity
will have Mr. Sweetser showing us how rightly
to use worldly advantages in view of the judg-
ment to come, and Mr. Pullman, who will
deliver a matrimonial discourse, and Mr.
Frothingham giving us his profoundest
thought concerning the Holy Ghost as the
Lord and Giver of life, and Mrs. Soule point-
ing out how and why we should walk in the
footsteps of Christ, and Mr. Bjerring on taking
up the cross and following Christ. Mr. Nye,
of Brooklyn, will give the scriptural and ra-
tional reasons why hell is not eternal, in
answer to Mr. Haines' query, "If heaven is
eternal why not hell?" And in this way the
pulpits of the city will be supplied with
instruction of every kind to-day.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE RIGHT KIND.—The
reconstruction of the federal office-holders, on
the basis of honesty, capability, retrenchment
and reform, down in Texas.

DENMARK'S RELATIONS TO SCHLESWIG.—The
history of the treaty between Denmark and
Prussia, by which the latter acquired posses-
sion of Schleswig, is narrated in one of our
letters from Copenhagen to-day, and is a clear
account of the present trouble. The second
letter describes the harsh nature of
German rule, the attachment of the
people of North Schleswig to Denmark, and
strongly indicates the necessity of a faithful
observation of the treaty obligations. Our
correspondent has unusually good opportu-
nities of knowing the purposes of the Danish
government upon this question, and it is
almost as sure that Denmark will insist upon
the control of North Schleswig as that she
will never consent to surrender her inde-
pendence by incorporation in the German
Bund.

The Shakespeare Controversy.

When a few weeks ago we asked the Ameri-
can public the question, "Who wrote Shake-
speare's plays?" it was by no means with the
desire to create what the illiterate press is
pleased to call a Heralds sensation. Our pur-
pose was to elicit opinions from persons who
were qualified to judge, and to transfer to
journalism a debate which had previously
been almost entirely confined to books. Those
persons who became indignant because the
question was asked, and considered the dis-
cussion an insult to the great dramatist,
were, we think, misled by their feelings.
They do not understand the value of literary
investigation nor the importance of ac-
knowledging the new issues which are con-
stantly arising in criticism. The assertion that
Bacon wrote the plays was made by scholars—
by such writers as Professor Holmes and Miss
Della Bacon; it had been revived in leading
periodicals, and to speak of it was simply to
take notice of a fact. There could be no
iconoclasm in such a discussion. If Shake-
speare wrote the plays the effect of discussion
would be to silence his opponents; if he did
not write them the true author or authors
should have the credit. In either case the
debate would tend to good results. In this
spirit we laid the subject before the intelligent
public, and it is their misfortune and not our
fault that a few papers have looked upon it as
an effort to discredit Shakespeare.

But by its own inherent force the question
became a sensation—not of the Herald, but
of modern literature. The article from
Hayes' Magazine called forth responses from
hundreds of correspondents, of which many
possessed a high degree of merit. We
gave place to a great number of these
contributions, and the more in-
tellectual portion of the American press
also took active part in the debate. The re-
sult was to teach the public more of the vital
characteristics of the writings of Shakespeare
and Bacon in a month than it would have
learned without such assistance in years. The
two greatest intellects of the Elizabethan age
were contrasted and compared, and we are
not surprised to be informed that one conse-
quence has been an increased demand for all
books which treat of the important subject.
Among those who have contributed to our
columns are, prominently, Professor Hiram
Corson, of Cornell University; Professor
O'Leary, of Manhattan College; Professor
John S. Hart, of Princeton; Judge Pierpont,
Mr. L. Clarke Davis, Mr. Horace Howard
Furness, Mr. E. C. Steadman, Mr. A. Oakey
Hall, Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Richard
Grant White, Mr. Bret Harte, Recorder Hackett,
Mr. Howard Paul, Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Lester
Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Mr. John E. Owens,
Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Daniel Dougherty, and even
His Honor Mayor Havemeyer. Besides the opinions
and arguments of these distinguished gentlemen,
representing nearly all the principal profes-
sions, we have published those of an equally
large number of correspondents whose sig-
natures it is unnecessary to compile. We be-
lieve the investigation to have been the most
thorough of the kind ever made in the
columns of a newspaper. It is only to be re-
gretted that so few Baconians came to the
defence of Professor Holmes' theory, for
by far the greater number of our correspond-
ents opposed it. Up to this time we have de-
clined to interpolate our own opinion upon
the authorship; but now, in closing the discus-
sion, after yielding ample time and space to
those who wished to take part in it, we must
say that the weight of testimony is altogether
against the claim made for Bacon. Nothing
new has been advanced in behalf of the
Holmes theory, while, on the contrary, the
internal evidence of the plays and the facts of
history have been overwhelmingly shown to be
in favor of Shakespeare as the author. To go
over these investigations and conclusions
would be superfluous. It is enough to say
that the theory that Bacon wrote the tragedies
and comedies which were published as
Shakespeare's more than two centuries ago
is more difficult to reconcile with his estab-
lished character and authentic works than
the belief that Shakespeare wrote them is
with our ignorance of his career and per-
sonality. The evidence brought against
Shakespeare's authorship is radically weak,
being necessarily founded upon a conjectural
idea of his life. It is negative, while, on the
contrary, the Baconians have to explain away
gigantic contradictions between Bacon's known
life and intellectual pursuits and the claims
they put forth in his behalf. We believe, in
short, that nothing has been said in this
debate to weaken our faith in Shakespeare,
while much has been shown which strengthens
it. William Shakespeare is, therefore, in our
opinion the author of the plays which have
been attributed to him by universal consent,
and the plea made for Bacon is "of such
stuff as dreams are made of," a theory
which has for its chief use to make the fame
of Shakespeare more glorious.

The Fate of Ritualism.

Yesterday two or three important docu-
ments indicative of the estimate put upon
High Church practices were laid before the
Episcopal Convention. Two dioceses at least,
Virginia and Maryland, have spoken empha-
tically on these ritualistic ceremonies. The
former touches up the House of Bishops for
their attempt to daub the breach in the
Church with untempered mortar and to cry
peace, peace, when there is no peace. It then
declares that the bishops, being patently
powerless to stop the tendencies of certain
persons in the Church toward Rome, the Gen-
eral Convention itself must take the matter in
hand and prohibit by canon the obnoxious
bowings and kissings and prostrations and
genuflexions and candles and crucifixes on the
altar and all those things that savor of
Roman Catholicism. The two canons pre-
sented yesterday, if adopted by the
Convention, strict and explicit as
they are, will not, however, put an end to
those practices unless the bishops enforce them.
And while some of them undoubtedly will,
others, it is safe to presume, will not. But
the ritualists are in great trepidation lest they
shall be legislated out of the Episcopal
Church and into the Roman Church as it were.
Hence, instead of the defiant attitude which
they assumed a year or two ago, they, reading
the signs of the times, have come down now
to the level of hoping and praying to be let
alone. And to-day Dr. Ewer will present
historical arguments in proof of the co-exist-

ence of High and Low Church views in the
Church. While the Low Church party are a
decided majority in the Convention there is a
respectable minority of high churchmen there
also, and whenever the campaign opens it will
prove highly interesting to the public.

The Religious Press on Current Events.

Dr. Talmage has brought down upon him-
self the condemnation of the spirits because
of some recent strictures of his on Spiritual-
ism in the *Christian at Work*. He therefore
publishes in this week's paper a poetic ex-
tract from some ghost who had need of the
schoolmaster when he (the ghost) was in the
flesh, and this need has not been supplied in
ghostland. Dr. Talmage, therefore, invites
those spirits who have opened correspondence
with him to come to his office any hour of the
day and he will give them some lessons in
orthography, and perhaps also in metrical
composition.

The *Independent* reviews the letters of Re-
verdy Johnson and Charles O'Connor, which
have been published in the Herald, and
agrees with the latter that the President made
a mistake in behalf of Kollogg in New Orleans.
It is the duty of Congress, it maintains, to
correct this mistake and guarantee to Louisi-
ana a republican form of government. A
usurpation founded on fraud, in utter viola-
tion of the laws of the State and sustained by
federal bayonets, it adds, is not and cannot
be such a government.

The *Christian Union* charges the troubles
of the South to the supineness of the edu-
cated planters and merchants of the South,
who have hitherto refused to take part in the
government of their respective States, and
have thereby thrown it into the hands of the
vicious of the Southern people and the ras-
cally carpet-baggers of the North. "The Penn
movement," says the *Union*, "so peaceably
effected throughout the State of Louisiana,
has created for Southern ability a degree of
respect which never before existed. The
South, in her sorrow, has the sympathy of
the intelligence of the entire North; and
were the violent masses of the South re-
strained, were individual crimes against per-
son and property promptly, legally and ade-
quately punished, were confidence estab-
lished between intelligent whites and blacks,
the South would receive from her sister sec-
tion a support which would make her too
strong for any faction of party or of govern-
ment to dare resist."

The *Christian Advocate*, reviewing Professor
Tyndall and the spread of modern doubt,
thinks it would be better "for the men of the
pulpit, and of the religious press, too, to say
less about these apostles of unfaith, and to
teach their people more earnestly and fully the
truths delivered to the Church by Christ and
His apostles. "The calling of the Church is at
this time," says Dr. Curry, "much more to
cultivate its possessions than to defend them;
its words should be didactic and hortatory
much more than polemical and apologetic."

The *Christian Intelligencer* has a timely ar-
ticle on "The Poor and the Coming Winter,"
in which it advises the wealthy to lay aside
something for the help of the poor, and re-
commends the latter to provide for the winter
by practising the most active economy, by ex-
ercising increased application and industry,
by acquiring a knowledge of additional handi-
crafts to be used as substitutes for their regu-
lar callings when these fail them, and by
abstaining from liquors, amusements and to-
bacco—those constant drains upon the purse
and upon vitality.

The *Examiner and Chronicle* sees in the in-
creased number of students in the Baptist
theological seminaries a cheering prospect for
the future. In regard to the movements of
temperance men the *Examiner* concludes that
as the case now stands voting for prohibition
candidates for State officers has about as
much to do with advancing the reform as
seeing the moon over one's left shoulder has
with coming trouble.

The American Theatre and Drama.

The New York stage has everything neces-
sary to complete success except a literature.
There are no finer theatres in the world than
those in this city, and the untravelled lover
of the drama may safely content himself in
the fact that when he goes to Wallack's or
Daly's he sees a stage which London or Paris
cannot rival. The Parisian actors are un-
equalled, for art to the lively French is a
second nature; but in other respects our best
theatres need fear no rivalry. To go to either of
those we have named is like entering a parlor
where only the footlights divide the guests.
The perfection of everything that is seen re-
minds us of what we have read of the famous
private theatre which Louis XIV. created at
Versailles. The time was in the recollection
of present theatre-goers when scenery was
scarcely more than a hint or suggestion of
that which it was supposed to repre-
sent. The complaints which Shakespeare (not
Bacon) made of the poor resources of his
stage might have been echoed by the audi-
ences of not many years ago. In the histor-
ical play of "King Henry V." he particularly
laments the wretched manner in which he was
obliged to present his themes. Each act is
introduced by "Chorus," impertinent but in-
dispensable appendage of the ancient Globe
Theatre, and nearly every introduction is an
apology for an empty stage. Thus in the first
chorus pardon is asked of the spectators, and
Shakespeare adds:—

Can this cockpit hold
The vasty fields of France? or may we cram
Within this wooden O the very casques
That did affright the air at Agincourt?

They were, therefore, desired to "suppose,"
and to

Think, when we talk of horses, that you see them
Printing their proud hoofs 'till receiving earth.

The third chorus also urges the spectators
to "work their thoughts and therein see a
sage;" to

And eke out our performance with your mind.
In the fourth introduction Shakespeare's
impatience of the barren stage is even more
expressive, and in reference to the battle, he
exclaims:—

Where 'tis, for pity, I shall much disagree—
With four or five most vile and ragged foes,
Right ill-dispos'd, in raw and ragged foes,
The name of Agincourt.

English literature happily loses nothing by
the poverty of the Elizabethan stage, for it
unquestionably caused Shakespeare to com-
pensate for its deficiencies with his own mar-
vellous descriptions. "Henry V." especially,
is filled with pictures, as if Shakespeare had
found himself obliged to be scene painter and
dramatist at once. But how different is it now!
At Wallack's, in the fine play of "Ours,"
the four or five most vile and ragged foils,
are replaced by the semblance of an army,
marching away by moonlight to the Crimean
wars. This spectacle, during our own war,
moved to tears many a mother, who had thus
seen her son's regiment marching through the
streets of New York. Indeed, in the com-
pleteness and variety of their appointments
our modern theatres are almost too perfect.
The scenery is no longer illusion, but reality.
The mimic parlor is a real parlor; and in the
study of Joseph Surface, books and all, would
do for an actual home.

With this splendor and luxury it is well
that our theatres combine intelligent acting,
and that the tendency to make scenery and
costume supreme is resisted. The picture is
often worthy of the frame. The great want
of the American theatres is, as we have said,
American plays. Why they are not written
(for if they were written we believe
there would be no difficulty in hav-
ing them produced), we need not
now attempt to decide. It is certainly not
because of want of talent, for there is ability
enough in every other department of litera-
ture. We cherish with pride the native his-
torians, novelists, poets, but where are the
American dramatists? Mr. Mark Twain's
"Gilded Age," now being performed at
the Park Theatre, is an amusing produc-
tion, with one fine character, which
is finely performed, but it is not one
that will live. It will not be always the case
that, with the best theatres in the world and
actors only surpassed by the French and
Italians, we shall depend upon other nations
for our plays.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT is fully de-
scribed in our letter from London to-day, and
the importance of that great work to the
health and prosperity of the city is clearly
shown. The Thames, which was formerly
the receptacle of the sewers, is now purified,
and inundations of the streets are prevented.
The embankment has not yet come into gen-
eral use; but when other local improvements
contemplated by the Board of Works are
finished the Londoners will appreciate its
advantages. But New York, with her mag-
nificent river front, still endures a system of
docks which is a disgrace to the country.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The cooks have a club and the President is
named—Fry!
The latest intelligence about John Bunyan is that
he was not a gypsy.
Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, is stay-
ing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Major T. J. Gregg, United States Army, is regis-
tered at the Surrogate House.
General S. C. Armstrong, of Virginia, is among
the latest arrivals at Barnum's Hotel.
A new book on "British Popular Customs," by
Rev. T. F. Dyer, is in press in London.
Major John C. Cash, of the United States Marine
Corps, is quartered at the Hotel Brunswick.
Mr. Washburne, the American Minister to
France, has returned to his residence in Paris.
Mr. W. A. Tuckman, a member of the Canadian
Parliament, is sojourning at the Brevoort House.
Speaker James G. Blaine, of the House of Repre-
sentatives, arrived last evening at the Fifth Ave-
nue Hotel.